

XXI.—*New Mammals from Peru and Bolivia, with a List of those recorded from the Inambari River, Upper Madre de Dios.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Two further consignments have recently been received from that indefatigable and most successful collector Mr. Perry O. Simons, obtained in South-eastern Peru and the adjoining parts of Bolivia. Among other places, he was able to visit the Inambari River, whence a collection was recently sent to the New York Museum and reported on by Dr. J. A. Allen*. By adding Mr. Simons's species and one or two of Mr. Kalinowski's to those recorded by Dr. Allen, I am able to give a complete list of the mammals as yet known to inhabit the district.

To commence with, the following new species have to be described:—

Cebus fatuellus peruanus, subsp. n.

Like *C. fatuellus*, but with the "horns" scarcely developed, all the coronal hairs being of nearly equal length and standing vertically upright, with the black cap scarcely reaching back on to the neck, and with the forearms of quite the same colour as the body, instead of having a yellowish patch on them.

Dimensions of the type (as taken by the collector):—

Head and body 390 millim.; tail 385.

Skull: greatest length 91; basal length 62.

Hab. Marcapata, Huaynapata, Inambari Valley, S.E. Peru.

Type. Female. B.M. O. 11. 5. 2. Collected 23rd July, 1897, by Mr. J. Kalinowski. Two specimens examined.

I have taken as representing the true *C. fatuellus* an excellent specimen in the Museum from Tolima, Colombia, that being the country selected by Schlegel as the typical locality for the species.

In connexion with these Peruvian *Cebi*, it may be noted that at Idma, Sta. Ana, also in the Province of Cuzco, Mr. Kalinowski obtained four specimens of a *Cebus* which entirely agrees with Gray's *C. pallidus*, first † said by him to be the same as *C. elegans*, Geoff., but later ‡ described as a species. The co-types were bleached, and the following is a brief description of the fresh specimens:—

General colour pale brown. Head-markings approxi-

* Bull. Am. Mus. N. H. xiii. p. 219 (1900).

† P. Z. S. 1865, p. 826.

‡ Cat. Monkeys, p. 49 (1870).

mately as figured by Spix in his *C. macrocephalus* *. Chest and throat yellow. Forearms and legs blackish; fingers and toes white.

From other evidence it is clear that Mr. Bridges did some collecting in South-eastern Peru, so that species described as from "Bolivia—Bridges" may in some cases, as in that of *Otenomys opimus nigriceps* †, be really Peruvian in origin.

Cebus flavescens cuscinus, subsp. n.

Closely allied to *C. flavescens*, Gray, but with a large brown coronal patch.

Fur of face much longer than in most *Cebi*, there being no peripheral short-haired portion. Hairs on forehead and cheeks smoothly directed backward, those on the crown upright or slightly reversed, though not forming any marked crest or horns. General colour of back pale brown, with a suffusion of rufous. Each hair is pale slaty at base, with a dull pale red intermediate portion and a brown tip; posteriorly on the rump the rufous increases in depth and intensity, passing gradually on to the rich rufous of the hind limbs. Throat and chest whitish; belly (the hairs of which are reversed forwards) bright orange-rufous, continuous with the rufous legs. Hairs of forehead and cheeks pale glossy yellowish, the tips of the hairs browner. Square patch covering crown (about 2 inches broad and rather more in length) dark chocolate-brown, the bases of the hairs pale brown. Ears well clothed with shining yellowish hairs. Fore limbs pale brown above, passing into rufous on the forearm and whitish on the fingers; their inner sides bright rufous to the wrists. Hind limbs rich rufous both on their outer and inner sides, the toes dull whitish. Tail bushy, the bases of the hairs proximally rufous, terminally white, the tips of the hairs inconspicuously brown.

Altogether the colouring of the body and limbs is not unlike that of the monkey figured by F. Cuvier as the "*Sajou à pieds dorés*" ‡, although the head is so entirely different.

Skull small and delicate.

Dimensions of the type (as taken by the collector in the flesh):—

Head and body 340 millim.; tail 390; hind foot 250; ear 35.

* Sim. & Vesp. Bras. pl. i. (1823).

† Thos. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) vi. p. 384 (1900).

‡ H. N. Mamm. (fol.) iii. pl. lxix

Skull: greatest length 93.5; basal length 61; zygomatic breadth 61; breadth of brain-case 51; combined length of lower cheek-teeth 25.

Hab. Callanga, Cuzco, Peru. Alt. 1500 m.

Type. Old female. B.M. no. 98. 11. 6. 1. Collected 21st April, 1898, by Herr Otto Garlepp.

This monkey differs from the true *C. flavescens*, Gray, by its prominent brown crown-patch, the head of that animal being quite uniform in colour. The exact history of Gray's type has not been preserved, but there seems to be some evidence that it may have been obtained by Wallace on the Rio Negro. This, however, remains to be verified by the capture of further specimens.

Galera * *barbara brunnea*, subsp. n.

Dull chocolate-brown all over, the head and nape scarcely lighter than the back, though the nape has something of the usual yellowish suffusion. A small yellow neck-spot present. Limbs slightly darker, but not black. Tail coarsely mixed brown and yellow, some of its hairs all brown, some yellow basally and brown terminally, and many (especially for the proximal half below) all yellow.

Size and cranial characters apparently as in typical *G. barbara*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 700 millim.; tail 420; hind foot, s. u. 108, c. u. 116; ear 41.

Basilar length of skull 109.

* Since writing my paper on the subspecies of the Tayra (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) v. p. 145, 1900) my attention has been drawn by Dr. Forsyth Major to the importance of the characters which distinguish that animal from the smaller forms, and the consequent advisability of recognizing Gray's genus *Galera*.

Dr. Nehring also has admitted the genera *Galera* and *Galictis* as distinct in his paper on the group in 1886.

In this same paper he speaks of a "*varietas peruana*," von Tschudi; but I fail to find any such name used by the author of the 'Fauna Peruana.' If it is intended by Dr. Nehring as a new name, I venture to think that it would have been clearer had he said so. However, as said above, I cannot see from Tschudi's description that his animal differs from the ordinary form of *G. barbara*.

A similarly ambiguous name is introduced by Dr. Nehring in the simple statement that "besides the typical form of *G. vittata*, a smaller variety, *chilensis*, should probably be distinguished." But more than a century earlier Molina had given to the Chilean Grison the name of "*Mustela quiqui*"^a.

^a Sagg. S. N. Chili, p. 292 (1782).

Hab. Mapiri, Upper Beni River, W. Bolivia. Alt. 800 m.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 1. 1. 1. 57. Original number 1197. Collected 27th August, 1900, by Mr. P. O. Simons. One specimen.

Native name "Taware" (*P. O. S.*).

This subspecies of the *Tayra* is characterized by its general brown colour, all the other forms—including the one described by Tschudi from Peru, on which Dr. Nehring's "*peruana*" is presumably based—being either black, or, if at all brownish, at least with a wholly black tail.

Rhipidomys phaeotis, sp. n.

A rather small reddish species allied to *R. microtis*, Thos.

Size about as in *R. microtis* and *fulviventor*. Fur close and fine; hairs of back about 8 millim. in length. General colour above fulvous, lined with black on the back, clearer rufous on the sides. Face more greyish. Under surface white throughout, or the extreme bases of the hairs slaty; line of demarcation on sides well defined. Ears of medium size, blackish brown, contrasting markedly with the general colour of the head. Front of fore limbs and metacarpals like back, fingers white; outer side of hind limbs fulvous, darkening to brown on the distal part of the metatarsus, toes white. Tail well-haired, pencilled, uniformly blackish brown.

Skull in size and general appearance not unlike that of *R. fulviventor*, but with a broader interorbital region. Palatal foramina shorter than in either of the allied species, not reaching back to the level of the front of *m.*¹.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 112 millim.; tail broken; hind foot, s. u. 23·5, c. u. 25; ear 18. The tail of the second specimen, of about the same general size, is 115 millim. in length.

Skull: greatest length 30·2; basilar length 23·5; greatest breadth 16·3; nasals, length 9·8; interorbital breadth 5·3; breadth of brain-case 14; interparietal 4·4 × 11·2; diastema 8; length of palate from henselion 12·5; palatal foramina 5; length of upper molar series 4·2.

Hab. Segrario, 13° 5' S., 70° 5' W., Upper Inambari, S.E. Peru. Alt. 1000 m.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 1. 1. 1. 23. Original number 1146. Collected 23rd July, 1900, by Mr. P. O. Simons. Two specimens.

This species seems to be most nearly allied to *R. microtis*,

Thos., but differs by its larger and darker-coloured ears, smaller palatal foramina, and smaller molars.

Eligmodontia ducilla, sp. n.

An *Eligmodontia* of the short-tailed group, with a striking superficial resemblance to *Phyllotis sublimis*, though smaller and with shorter fur.

Size small, about as in *E. lepida*, *laucha*, &c. Fur very soft, fairly long; hairs of back about 8 millim. in length. General colour above pale greyish fawn, finely grizzled with brown; nearly uniform in tone from head to rump, but the centre of the back rather darker. Sides of nose and an indistinct line running along the flanks edging the belly-colour pale sandy fawn. Under surface white, not sharply defined laterally, the hairs grey basally, white terminally. Ears of medium length, pale brown; a whitish spot on the head behind them, as in other species of the group. Hands and feet white above; soles hairy posteriorly. Tail less than half the length of the head and body, well clothed with hairs, sandy white above, clear white below.

Skull with the nasals and premaxillary processes of equal extension backwards; interorbital space narrow, more parallel-sided than in *E. laucha*; interparietal broad, strap-like, narrow antero-posteriorly, its lateral parts as broad as the centre; palatal foramina long, extending to the second lamina of *m.*¹. Teeth of the complicated brachyodont character found in *E. laucha* and its allies, very different to those of *Phyllotis*, which are of a more simple, though semi-hypsodont and zigzag, pattern.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 73 millim.; tail 30; hind foot, s. u. 17, c. u. 18; ear 17.

Skull: greatest length 21·7; basilar length 18·5; greatest breadth 12; nasals, length 8; interorbital breadth 3·5; breadth of brain-case 10·4; diastema 5·1; palate from hen-selion 9·8; palatal foramina 5; length of upper molar series 3·7.

Hab. San Anton, Lake Titicaca, S.E. Peru. Alt. 3800 m.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 1. 1. 1. Original number 1118. Collected 28th June, 1900, by Mr. P. O. Simons.

This pretty little mouse is most nearly allied to *E. lepida* and *sorella*, but may be readily distinguished from both by its much paler and more fawny colour. Its superficial resemblance to *Phyllotis sublimis* is so great that at first sight it might be taken for a smaller shorter-haired subspecies of that animal.

Oxymycterus iris, sp. n.

Size rather less than in *O. inca*, Thos. General colour rufous, heavily lined with black, especially along the middle of the back, so that the dorsal area is noticeably darker than the sides, which are a clearer fulvous rufous. Black tips of dorsal hairs with a distinct greenish iridescence. Head browner. Under surface ochraceous rufous, not sharply defined laterally from the rufous of the sides; chin whitish. Ears, upper surface of hands and feet, and whole of tail black, or a few whitish hairs on the terminal part of the tail below.

Skull, as compared to that of *O. inca*, with the nasals more pointed and less trumpet-shaped anteriorly and more rounded posteriorly. Brain-case slightly broader and shorter and without any indications of rudimentary postorbital processes. Back of palate level with middle of *m*.³. Incisors narrower and weaker than in *O. inca*.

Dimensions of the type (taken in the flesh):—

Head and body 160 millim.; tail 102; hind foot, s. n. 30, c. u. 33; ear 22.

Skull: greatest length 37; basilar length 29; breadth of nasal opening 3·5; nasals 14·5 × 4·5; interorbital breadth 6·5; breadth of brain-case 15; palate length from henselion 14·5; diastema 9·7; palatal foramina 8·1 × 3·4; length of upper molar series 5·7.

Hab. San Ernesto, near Mapiri, Upper Beni River. Alt. 1000 m.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 1. 1. 1. 76. Original number 1218. Collected 5th September, 1900, by Mr. P. O. Simons. Eleven specimens examined, three from San Ernesto and the others from Mapiri itself.

From Dr. Allen's *O. juliacæ* this species differs by having its underside coloured exactly as in *O. inca*. The latter again differs by having its rufous darker and more chestnut in tone and spread more uniformly over the body, so that the back is little darker than the sides; nor is there any iridescence in the dorsal hairs. The cranial differences have already been referred to.

Oxymycterus minus, sp. n.

A member of the group of small *Akodon*-like *Oxymycteri*, the nearest ally being *O. bogotensis*, Thos.

General appearance that of the common small *Akodons*, in colour intermediate between *A. caliginosus* and *A. boliviensis*.

Eyes apparently very small. Fur very fine, long and silky; hairs of the back 11–12 millim. in length. General colour above very finely speckled dark olivaceous grey, very uniform in tone all over. Top of muzzle rather blacker. Head like back, but the speckling rather coarser. Ears short, well-haired, blackish brown. Sides scarcely paler than back. Under surface brownish grey, the bases of the hairs plumbeous, their tips dull greyish; no line of demarcation on sides. Upper surface of hands and feet brown. Tail about the length of the head and body, very finely scaled, thinly haired, uniform dark brown throughout.

Skull very thin and papery, the surfaces smoothly rounded and without ridges; muzzle narrow, evenly tapering, not trumpet-shaped anteriorly; interorbital broad, smoothly rounded; interparietal minute; palatal foramina long, reaching nearly to the middle of *m*.¹.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 92 millim.; tail 96; hind foot (s. u.) 22; ear 17.

Skull: greatest length 27; basilar length 20·5; zygomatic breadth 13·5; length of nasals 11; interorbital breadth 5·7; breadth of brain-case 13; diastema 7·2; palate from henselion 11·6; palatal foramina 5·8 × 2·1; length of upper molar series 4·7.

Hab. Limbani, Dept. Puno. Alt. 2600 m.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 1. 1. 48. Original number 1126. Collected 6th July, 1900, by Mr. P. O. Simons. Four specimens examined.

No one would take this remarkable little animal for anything but an *Akodon* without examining the skull; but the cranial characters show it to be a member of the group of *Oxymycteri* which contains *O. bogotensis*, Thos.*, and *O. lanosus*, Thos.†, from both of which it may be readily distinguished by its colour and proportions.

Akodon pulcherrimus and its subspecies.

Of the beautiful mouse discovered by Mr. Kalinowski at Puno, and described by me in 1897 ‡ under the above name, Mr. Simons has sent a number of examples from different localities in South-eastern Peru—Sumbay, Caylloma, Crucero, and the Inambari River; and Mr. Bernard Hunt has also

* *Acodon bogotensis*, Thos. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xvi. p. 369 (1895).

† Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xx. p. 218 (1897).

‡ *com. cit.* p. 549 (1897).

contributed some additional specimens from Caylloma. These localities show that the species ranges over a quadrangular area some 200 miles each way between about 69° and 72° W. and 13° and 16° S.

But the specimens from the different localities are not all identical, falling into four fairly separable subspecies, those from Sumbay being apparently typical, while each of the other places above mentioned has its own local form.

All are, however, so alike in general characters and agree so closely with the original description that there is no need for a detailed account of each, the differential characters and the dimensions being alone given.

1. *Akodon pulcherrimus* (typical).

Back fuscous brown, not darkening laterally, the sides if anything paler than the back. White ear-patch large, extending backward beyond the ears when these (dry) are folded back, continuous below with the white of the under surface, or, rarely, with a faint darker wash separating the two.

Hab. Puno (*Kalinowski*); Sumbay, near Arequipa (*Simons*).
Alt. 4000 m.

Average measurements of five specimens from Sumbay :—

Head and body 89·8 millim.; tail 72·8; hind foot (s. u.) 23; ear 19.

2. *Akodon pulcherrimus cayllomæ*, subsp. n.

Like the typical form as to general colour and ear-patch, but the sides darkening instead of lightening as they approach the white of the belly, so that an indistinct blackish line is formed edging the clear white of the belly.

Dimensions of the type (taken in the flesh) :—

Head and body 94 millim.; tail 82; hind foot 23; ear 20.

Average measurements of four adults: Head and body 91·7; tail 75·2; hind foot (s. u.) 22·2; ear 19·5.

Hab. Caylloma. Alt. 4300 m.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 0. 10. 1. 74. Collected 14th June, 1900, by Mr. P. O. Simons. Six specimens examined, of which Mr. Simons obtained four and Mr. Hunt two.

Two young specimens show the dark lateral marks particularly well.

3. *Akodon pulcherrimus inambarii*, subsp. n.

Like the typical form as to colour, but the light ear-patch is so much reduced that the laid-back ears surpass it poste-

riorly, and laterally there is a broad band of the general dark colour connecting the cheeks and flanks and dividing it from the white belly-colour.

Dimensions of the type:—

Head and body 110 millim.; tail 80; hind foot, s. u. 24, c. u. 26·5; ear 23.

Hab. Limbane, on the Inambari River, Upper Madre de Dios. Alt. 3400 m.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 1. 1. 1. 41. Original number 1150. Collected 26th July, 1900, by Mr. P. O. Simons. One specimen only.

4. *Akodon pulcherrimus cruceri*, subsp. n.

General colour olivaceous, the rufous tone disappearing from the brown and leaving an olivaceous not unlike that of *Akodon longipilis* or *macronyx*. Auricular patch small, surpassed by the ears and more or less separated from the white of the throat.

Dimensions of the type:—

Head and body 100 millim.; tail 87; hind foot, s. u. 23, c. u. 25·5; ear 22.

Average measurements of four adults: Head and body 98; tail 79; hind foot 23; ear 21·5.

Hab. Crucero, on the pass between Puno and the Upper Inambari. Alt. 4550 m.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 1. 1. 1. 45. Original number 1167. Collected 29th July, 1900, by Mr. P. O. Simons. Four specimens examined.

In general appearance, owing to its different dorsal colour, this race seems the most distinct of all.

List of the Mammals as yet known from the Inambari River.

Dr. Allen's recent paper (*l. c.*) gives an account of some mammals collected by Mr. H. H. Keays, nominally at "Juliaca, in South-eastern Peru, a little to the westward of Lake Titicaca"; but it is clear, both by the latitude and longitude given ($13^{\circ} 30' S.$, $70^{\circ} W.$) and by the species represented, all of which are Amazonian and not Titicacan, that the collection is from the Rio Inambari, where, as a matter of fact—at Santo Domingo—Mr. Simons found Mr. Keays at work. There may be another Juliaca on the Inambari, or, more probably, Mr. Keay's letters and collections came *viâ* Juliaca, Titicaca, and that thus the mistake arose.

Previously a few specimens had been obtained by Mr. J. Kalinowski at Marcapata, lower down the Inambari, and by including these, the species recorded by Dr. Allen in Mr. Keays's collection (omitting the *Lagidium*), and those now received from Mr. Simons, the number of Inambari mammals is raised from eighteen to twenty-seven.

Lagothrix sp. (probably *L. Humboldti*).

A number of skulls. Marcapata. J. Kalinowski.

Cebus fatuellus peruanus, Thos.

Marcapata. Kalinowski (as above).

Alouatta nigra, Geoff.

Myotis sp.

Nyctinomus sp.

Saccopteryx sp.

Rio Inambari. Simons.

Nasua montana, Tschudi.

♂ ♀, Limbane. Simons.

These are the first specimens assignable to this rare species that the Museum has received. Though from the same locality, they differ remarkably from each other in their general colour, one being comparatively rufous and the other more or less straw-coloured.

The species appears to replace in the Peruvian Andes the peculiar small-toothed *N. olivacea*, Gray, of the highlands of Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela. It is probably Dr. Allen's "*Nasua nasua*, L."

Sciurus aestuans cuscinus, Thos.

♀ ♀, Rio Inambari, 16th and 19th July.

These specimens quite agree with the type, except that their feet are rather less yellow. In a nice series sent by Mr. Simons from Mapiri, however, there is considerable variation both in the colour of the feet and of the belly, the latter part being almost white in some specimens.

Rhipidomys phacotis, Thos.

Segrario. Simons (as above).

Oryzomys nitidus, Thos.

R. Inambari. Simons.

The study of a very interesting series obtained by Mr. Simons on the Perené has convinced me that the rufous rat which in 1884 * I called "*Hesperomys laticeps*, var. *nitidus*," is only an exceptionally rufous form, neither species nor subspecies, but merely a variation of that to which I then gave the name of *H. laticeps*. The specimens called *nitidus* had all been in spirit, and this often tends to turn fulvous into red. Now the Perené series, all adult, vary from a dark smoky *Mus musculus*-like grey to a rich fulvous, at least along the flanks, the dorsal area being still dark. The fulvous specimens tend to have lighter tails below than the grey ones, but the two forms intergrade completely. No doubt the Andean rats will prove distinct from the true *laticeps*, but all, whether brown or rufous, must bear the name of *nitidus*.

Specimens of this species, generally in the grey phase, have been obtained by various collectors all along the Andean slopes from Ecuador into Bolivia.

Oryzomys Keaysi, All.

♂, Rio Inambari.

♀, Limbane.

These specimens differ considerably from each other, but only within the limits shown by a series of the closely allied *O. Childi* of Bogotá, where there is much variation in size, and the belly may be anything from a sharply defined whitish to a rich buffy continuous with the rufous of the sides.

Such variation is very unusual among American Muridæ, and in the face of it I think it by no means impossible that *O. albigularis*, Tomes, *O. Childi*, Thos., *O. meridensis*, Thos., and the present animal, which are undoubtedly all very closely allied to each other, may hereafter have to be amalgamated. Probably I should not myself have given a special name to the Inambari form.

Oryzomys obtusirostris, All.

♂ ♂ ♂ ♀, Segrario, 13° 30' S., 70° 5' W.

♂, Limbane.

The different forms of the *longicaudatus-Stolzmanni* group are exceedingly difficult to differentiate, but I use the name Dr. Allen has applied to the Inambari race.

* P. Z. S. 1884, p. 452, pl. xlii. fig. 1.

Nectomys Garleppii, Thos.

Neacomys spinosus, Thos.

Dr. Allen's Inambari record for this species was quite to be expected, as Mr. Simons has found it both on the Perené and at Mapiri, on the Beni.

Ichthyomys Stolzmanni, Thos.

Marcapata. J. Kalinowski.

Oxymycterus juliacæ, All.

Skeleton ♀, Rio Inambari. Simons.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Simons did not obtain a skin of this species for comparison with *O. inca* and *iris*; but the skull, which is barely adult, is not exactly like that of either.

Oxymycterus apicalis, Allen.

One specimen. Santo Domingo, 13° 5' S. and 70° W. 1800 m. 21st July. Topotype.

This most remarkable rat is so unlike any previously known species of *Oxymycterus* that until its skull was cleaned I could not believe that it had been correctly placed in that genus; but its cranial characters confirm Dr. Allen's judgment in the matter.

It was at Santo Domingo that Mr. Simons found Mr. Keays in residence, so I presume that it was there he collected the specimens described by Dr. Allen.

Oxymycterus mimus, Thos.

Limbane. Simons (as above).

Akodon caliginosus, Tomes.

Marcapata. Kalinowski.

Santo Domingo. Simons.

Also sent by Mr. Simons from Mapiri, across the frontier in Bolivia.

Akodon boliviensis, Meyen.

Limbane. Simons.

This is the common olive *Akodon* of all the highlands of S. Peru.

The type locality is not in Bolivia, but near Mount Misti, Dept. Arequipa. My *A. mollis* is its lowland representative, and may perhaps pass into it.

Akodon pulcherrimus inambari, Thos.

Limbane. Simons (as above).

Dactylomys peruanus, All.

Proechimys Simonsi, Thos.

Dasyprocta variegata, Tschudi.

♂ ♀, Marcapata. J. Kalinowski.

This Aguti seems to grade northwards into *D. isthmica*, intermediate specimens occurring along the Andes of Ecuador. Examples from the Santa Marta Mountains, representing *D. colombiana*, Bangs, are also very similar to Peruvian skins.

Didelphis pernigra, Allen.

♂, Marcapata. J. Kalinowski.

♀, Limbane. Simons.

Marmosa Keaysi, Allen.

Chironectes minimus, Zimm.

XXII.—*A new Free-tail Bat from the Lower Amazons.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Promops Trumbulli, sp. n.

Closely allied to *P. perotis*, Wied, but with smaller ears, smaller tragus, and much smaller and lighter teeth.

Ears more moderate than in *P. perotis*, united at their anterior bases, hairy in the same parts as in *P. perotis*, but not so thickly; keel less broadly flattened externally; tragus quadrangular, nearly or quite as broad as high, about 2 millim. in each dimension, so far as can be made out on the skin.

General colour above more "hair-brown" than the rufous-brown of *P. perotis*. Under surface whitish brown, paler along the middle line; the long hairs on the throat whitish grey; face and chin blackish brown.

Skull similar to that of *P. perotis* except for its generally lighter build, and this may be partly due to immaturity.

Teeth in shape similar on the whole to those of the allied